APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 361 asked by Sri K. Aranganathan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 15th December 1954, page 172 supra.]

Re *steps taken to prevent the spread of leprosy in South Arcot district.*

An extensive survey of leprosy was done in the taluks of Tirukkoilur, Villupuram, Gingee, Tindivanam, Kallakkurichi and Cuddalore of South Arcot district and 2,891 leprosy patients were detected in 134 villages. As the incidence was particularly very high in Tirukkoilur taluk, a District Leprosy Survey Unit was established in 1949 with Cuddalore as headquarters and it was later shifted to Tirukkoilur. A special control scheme under the administration of a special committee with the Collector of South Arcot as Chairman was started on 2nd October 1951 for 73 villages north of the South Pennar River in Tirukkoilur taluk and for five villages of Villupuram taluk and one village of Gingee taluk.

The Government have made available for the above scheme the services of a Curative Unit headed by a Civil Assistant Surgeon and a Preventive Unit headed by a Health Officer. These two units work in close co-operation with the Thakkar Baba Kushta Nivaran Sangh, Tirukkoilur and the Kasturba Leprosy Home at Mazhavanthangal. The Preventive Unit does house to house intensive survey, detects the patients, advises them to attend the nearest leprosy clinic and also does propaganda. The Curative Unit runs a treatment centre for temporary hospitalization of patients. The Medical Officer also attends the various leprosy clinics run by the voluntary agencies for treating the open cases with the modern sulphone drugs.

The area of South Arcot district is 4,201 square miles with a population of 2,777 thousands and the estimated cases of leprosy in this district are 67,500.

There are 44 clinics distributed throughout the district, where treatment of leprosy is done. Twenty-one clinics are attached to the Local Fund Dispensaries; 8 are Government Institutions of which 2 have accommodation for in-patients; 6 clinics are run by the Thakkar Baba Kushta Nivaran Sangh; Tirukkoilur. The Kasturba Leprosy Home has 3 clinics and in the one at Mazhavanthangal there is in-patient accommodation for 43. The Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, South Arcot Branch, directly runs 2 clinics. Three clinics are run by private agencies and 1 is run by the Mission to lepers at Vadathorasalur, where there is in-patient accommodation for 210.

Since 1st August 1953, the Government have opened a Night Segregation Centre at Mazhavanthangal and a Therapeutic Investigation Centre at Kandachipuram in association with the Kasturba Leprosy Home. The objects of this scheme are : (1) to

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find out the minimum amount of segregation that is necessary and at the same time to control the spread of the disease in the community; (2) to examine the desirability and possibility of using the D.D.S.tablets on a wider scale in the villages, and (3) to gauge whether the combination of the treatment with the segregation measure is any way superior to treatment alone with reference to the spread of the disease. It is too early to come to any conclusion. If it is found successful, it would be extended to other areas of the district and the State.

The Mission to lepers at Vadathorasalur is running a Healthy Children's Home, where healthy children contacts of infectious patients are separated and brought up.

A number of Medical Officers of the South Arcot District Board have recently been trained in the latest methods of treatment with the modern sulphone drugs.

Most of the Health Inspectors working in the South Arcot district have been trained in leprosy and they are doing survey and propaganda work in their ranges.

Recently the Government have sanctioned the establishment of a Leprosy Treatment and Study Centre at Tirukkoilur under the Government of India Pilot Project Scheme for the prevention and control of leprosy. If the scheme succeeds it will be extended to other parts of the district and the State.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 363 asked by Sri K. C. Gopalan Unni at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 15th December 1954, page 173 supra.]

(*a*) to (*c*) The Co-operative Sub-Registrar has not submitted any scheme to Government for improving the Attappady Valley. In 1947, the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Malabar, submitted a scheme to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the organization of a co-operative loan and sale society in Attappady Valley. The details of this scheme were briefly as follows:

A co-operative loan and sale society would be organized for the benefit of Irulars. The society would lend money to its members for cultivation operations. It would also collect the produce of its members, stock them in the society's godown till the markets were favourable and dispose of the stock to the best advantage of the members. The society would charge a nominal commission of, say one per cent on sales. The scheme involved a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 96,500 on the construction of staff quarters and godowns besides a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,19,680 on staff and subsidies over a period of five years.